

How New York Can Save Money.
Henry Bruere, City Chamberlain, discusses financial ills of the metropolis and how they may be cured.
In next Sunday's SUN.

T.R. AND BARNES IN BITTER DUEL END TESTIMONY

Colonel Pounds the Bench
and Enemy Rages as Lie
Passes Again.

ALBANY MAN ADMITS
\$80,000 STOCK GIFT

Says Lyon Gave Him Print-
ing Shares in Honor-
able Deal.

ROOSEVELT ALMOST
SPRINGS AT IVINS

Summing Up Takes Place
To-day and Jury Gets
Case To-morrow.

SYRACUSE, May 18.—The evidence in William Barnes' bitter personal, political and legal quarrel with Theodore Roosevelt is in the last word. Each man has done his utmost to ruin the other.

By Thursday noon the jury will have reached its decision. Mr. Roosevelt told the truth about Mr. Barnes when he said that Barnes was a political grafter and that he himself was a righteous man, or whether Barnes told the truth when he said that Col. Roosevelt was shifty and insincere and that he himself was a man of honor and uprightness.

Tomorrow will be devoted to summing up by William M. Ivins for Mr. Barnes and by John M. Bowers for Col. Roosevelt. On Thursday morning Judge Andrews will deliver his charge to the jury. While these addresses, particularly the last, may play some part in influencing the verdict of the jury to the jury. While these addresses, particularly the last, may play some part in influencing the verdict of the jury to the jury.

DENVER WOMEN TIRE OF VOTE.

Make Poor Showing in Election—
"Disgusted," Says Leader.

DENVER, Col., May 18.—The highest suffrage vote ever polled in Denver was cast in today's municipal election, when voters adopted the home-rule amendment making Denver "wet" and which will result in endless court litigation. A violent snowstorm kept a large percentage of voters from the polls, but even the most ardent suffragists acknowledged the weather was not the cause.

"Till you what's the matter," said Mrs. Martha J. Cramer, member of the State Board of Pardon and a suffrage pioneer in Colorado. "Most of the women have become disgusted and quit voting. Only a few more elections and all the women in Denver will quit voting. The women have shown they can't stand together. They have divided into factions and spend their time killing one another. I shall never vote again. Suffrage is a failure. The facts speak for themselves."

GERMAN BORN MASONS LOYAL.

New Yorkers Cheer Mayor Blankenburgh's Patriotic Speech.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Mayor Blankenburgh evoked a storm of patriotic cheering and applause from 391 men representing twenty-nine German Masonic Lodges of Greater New York at City Hall to-day, when he vigorously asserted:

"We all love the country of our birth and we think with deepest love of those we left behind, but when we came to this country and took the oath of allegiance to become true citizens of this greatest republic the world has ever known we dedicated ourselves to our adopted country truly, as honestly and as fervently as those who were to the manor born."

The German American members of the Masonic lodges of New York are here on a pilgrimage, including a visit to the German Lodge, No. 125, of this city, the oldest German lodge in the United States.

MILWAUKEE, May 18.—Resolutions declaring loyalty to America only were adopted by several Polish societies here to-day.

SNEEZE BOMBS HALT LEGISLATION IN PA.

Bad Odors and Spitballs Also
Employed Against Un-
popular Bills.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 18.—The free and continued use of "sneezing powders" and malodorous chemicals and the bombardment of members with pamphlets, books, newspapers and "spitballs" have developed as the latest and most effective means of halting the passage of legislation of unpopular character in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

The officials of the chamber so far have been unable to abate such performances and much important legislation as a result has been delayed.

On Monday night "sneezing powders" were scattered throughout the House and these, together with malodorous chemicals, made the air so bad that it was necessary to open the windows.

A number of persons among them women, were also forced to leave. Speaker Ambler repeatedly called the House to order and asked that the scattering of the powders be stopped. Members threw their files of legislative bills into the air and at each other. Men who tried to speak on bills were howled down, shouts, catcalls and yells continued throughout the evening. To-day conditions were even worse. One debater who tried to make his voice heard was howled down. The speaker, who was in the chair, asked the House to "kindly be in order" he was answered with a chorus of "Noes" from all over the floor.

SENATOR LEA LOSES FIGHT.

Tennessee Democrats Kill All Pri-
mary Bills.

NASHVILLE, May 18.—The fifty-third general Assembly of Tennessee adjourned to-day after killing the primary bill. United States Senator Luke Lea's forces fought hard for a primary in which the Senator would be nominated next year, but the Democrats killed all measures on the subject. The bill would be left to the Democratic State committee, which is antagonistic to Senator Lea, who was elected by fusionist votes four years ago.

Drastic prohibition bills were passed and a call was issued for a constitutional convention in 1916.

AUTO BARS SLAVERY CHARGE.

Aggrieved Wife Causes Arrest of
Husband and Girl Chauffeur.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—C. Robert Kopp, 52 years old, a patent medicine manufacturer of York, Pa., was arrested here to-day by the instance of his wife. With him was Ruth M. Sawyer, 17 years old. They came together from York in an automobile, the girl being a licensed chauffeur.

The government agent said Kopp would not be charged with violating the white slave act because he had brought the girl in an automobile and not in a common carrier.

MAY LOSE VANDERBILT TAX.

Will to Be Probed in Newport.
Not Here, It Is Said.

ALBANY, May 18.—It was reported here to-day that the estate of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt will not pay an inheritance tax in New York. The will is to be probated in Newport, and the claim will be made that Newport was Mr. Vanderbilt's home, it is said.

The Vanderbilt estate inheritance tax would amount to about \$5,000,000, according to estimates.

ROFRANO ACCUSED AS MURDER PLOTTER

Joe La Salle Charges Politician
With Instigating Death
of Gaimari.

PAID BY WEEK, 'TIS SAID

All Accusations Are Denied by
Deputy Street Cleaning
Commissioner.

Michael Rofrano, Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner at \$5,000 a year and a Democratic politician of great influence in the Italian districts in the southern part of Manhattan, was charged yesterday at the trial of Gaetano Montimagno for the murder of Michael J. Gaimari with having instigated that murder.

The testimony linking Rofrano with the murder came from Joe La Salle, who is now serving twenty years in Sing Sing with his brother Tony for another killing in the same political district in which Gaimari was killed. La Salle pleaded guilty to the murder with which he was charged after his brother had been convicted of the same crime.

Back of the killing of James Minott on January 1 last, for which the La Salle brothers were convicted, and of Gaimari, lies the story of the political differences between Tom Foley, former Sheriff of New York county, and Rofrano, according to the sworn testimony of La Salle.

Started Rival Club.

Rofrano, formerly one of Tom Foley's lieutenants, and once a superintendent of the Tenement House Department through the kindness of Foley, broke away from his leader three years ago and tried to beat Foley at the primaries. Rofrano, who had associated with him Clement Driscoll and later Eugene Driscoll, started a rival club in the district, which he called the Home Rule Democratic Club, and it was political rivalry and the feuds and bitterness of spirit blossoming from them that caused the murders of Minott and Gaimari, two Foley men, according to the testimony yesterday.

La Salle's testimony incriminating Rofrano began at the point when he was telling Gaimari with Frank Fenimore, a Brooklyn after he and his brother had been convicted of the murder of Minott. Rofrano, known as Rocco, or Rocco Cornell, came to him and asked him to keep out of sight.

In this period, he accused the home rule club, the Home Rule Democratic Club, of plotting the murder of Rocco and Montimagno. He said that he had heard Rocco call up Rofrano at the office of the Street Cleaning Department, and that he had heard Rofrano tell Montimagno that \$300 would be the reward for killing Gaimari, and that the money would be furnished by Rofrano.

Identifies Revolver.

He identified the revolver of 41 calibre with which Gaimari was killed, saying he had seen it in the Home Rule Club, the second political organization, and had seen Rocco give it to Montimagno.

Other murders were planned by Fenimore and Montimagno, according to the witness. After Gaimari was disposed of according to the plans, Michael Santangelo, a saloon keeper in Foley's district, was charged with the murder of Montimagno, and he was to be got rid of, then "a few little members of Tom Foley's club" would be killed, and the Home Rule Club would be destroyed.

Rocco and Fenimore are now in the Tom Foley Club, and the murder of Montimagno, and their trials will follow the trial of Montimagno, which is taking place in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court before Justice Davis.

Antonio La Salle also gave testimony.

against Montimagno, but as he was in prison at the time of the killing he could not be admitted to the trial. He told Montimagno while they were locked up together in the West Fifty-fourth street jail. This was after Joe La Salle had been brought down from Sing Sing to testify.

At the outset La Salle told of his contact with the killing. He said on the night he and his brother shot Minott he went to York street, Brooklyn, where he met Fenimore, who conducted a saloon there. About 11 o'clock in the morning he went to the Home Rule Club, where he remained six days. He said he had known Cornell for fifteen years, Fenimore seven years and Montimagno about three years. He had a meeting with him at the Home Rule Club during the Mitchell-McCall campaign. Present at most of the conversations with the defendant, Cornell and Fenimore were Cornell's sweetheart, Pauline Samuels.

First Met at Club.

"I first met the defendant at the Home Rule Club," said the witness, "when I was in conversation with Cornell, Fenimore and Mike Rofrano. This was two weeks before election. I saw him again on election morning at the clubhouse with Fenimore and Cornell. He had with him fifteen strange Italians."

Assistant District Attorney Brothers was examining the witness at this time and District Attorney Perkins had a seat beside him. The jurors were leaning forward in their seats and Mrs. Gaimari with some friends craned their necks to catch every word the witness uttered.

Continuing his story La Salle said

the next time he saw the prisoner was in Cornell's house in January 1 last. There he was present, including Pauline. Most of the talking was done in Italian. Right at the outset, the witness testified, Rocco talked about the killing of Gaimari. He continued: "Ad-dressing Montimagno he said: 'I want you to do me a job' at the time telling him he wanted him to go after the Home Rule Club. He said that he had arranged, and Rocco said they had not been, but would be as soon as he

TEUTON ENVOYS TO ITALY CALLED HOME

Austria Did All Possible to
Preserve Alliance, Says Ger-
man Chancellor.

STILL HOPES FOR PEACE

Intimates Germanic Allies Are
Prepared to Meet New Foe.
However.

The probability of war between Italy and the Teutonic allies was admitted yesterday in the Reichstag in a speech by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, who made a detailed statement of the offer of territorial concessions made by Austria to Italy to avert a conflict.

It is reported from Rome that the German and Austrian Ambassadors have been ordered by their respective Governments to leave Rome immediately.

CHANCELLOR OUTLINES AUSTRIA'S CONCESSIONS

Says Eleven Proposals Were Made
to Italian Government.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
BERLIN (via Amsterdam), May 18.—The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, solemnly announced in the Reichstag to-day that Germany and Austria are prepared to accept war with Italy. The declaration came after the Chancellor had laid before the Reichstag the full text of Austria's offers of concession to Italy, backed by the guarantees of Germany.

In concluding his speech the Chancellor said:

"I will not abandon hope entirely that the scale of peace will be heavier than the scale of war, but whatever the decision of Italy may be, we, with Austria-Hungary, have done all within the bounds of possibility to support the alliance which is firmly rooted among the German people and has brought profit and good to three empires. If the alliance is torn up by one partner we shall know, together with the other partner, how to meet the new dangers with dauntless confidence and courage."

Offered Eleven Concessions.

"I consider it proper," said Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, "to indicate these concessions to you:

"First—Part of the Tyrol inhabited by Italians to be ceded to Italy.

"Second—The western bank of the Isone, and the town of Gradisca to be ceded also.

"Third—Trieste was to be made an imperial free city, receiving an administration which would insure the Italian character of the city and to have an Italian university.

"Fourth—Italian sovereignty over Avion (a seaport of Albania) and a sphere of interest belonging thereto, to be recognized.

"Fifth—Austria-Hungary to grant amnesty to political military prisoners belonging to the ceded territory.

"Sixth—The further wishes of Italy regarding the general question to be assured every consideration.

"Seventh—The national interests of Italy in Austria to be particularly respected.

"Eighth—The further wishes of Italy regarding the general question to be assured every consideration.

"Ninth—The national interests of Italy in Austria to be particularly respected.

"Tenth—Mixed committees for the regulation of the details of the concessions to be appointed.

"Eleventh—After the conclusion of the agreement Austro-Hungarian soldiers, natives of the occupied territories, shall not further participate in the war."

Guarantee for Germany.

"I can add," continued the Imperial Chancellor, "that Germany, in order further to strengthen the understanding between both her allies, undertakes, with the full agreement of the Vienna Cabinet, to give a full guarantee for the loyal fulfillment of these offers."

Germany, he said, had formed a resolution which, if it should lead to results, would, if firmly believed, find an overwhelming majority in the Reichstag.

"With the Parliament the Italian people will now decide whether it will reach the fulfillment of all national aspirations in the widest extent in a peaceful manner, or whether it will plunge the country into war and to-morrow draw the sword against its allies of yesterday and to-day."

EXPECTS MOBILIZATION.

Rome Looks for Action When Par-
liament Convenes.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
ROME, May 18.—The situation grows hourly more intense. The Austrian and German Consuls are leaving Rome to-night without announcement.

The Turkish Ambassador, Mehmed Naby Bey, conferred with Baron Sonnino, Minister of Foreign Affairs, this afternoon and afterward it was reported that he had been instructed to leave Rome, together with his Austrian and German colleagues.

Premier Salandra and Baron Sonnino were received in audience by the King this afternoon immediately after the Turkish Ambassador had returned to his embassy and this evening the Cabinet Council is in session.

The Secretary of the Austrian Embassy to the Holy See called at the Foreign Office yesterday and arranged for the departure of the Austrian and German diplomatics accredited at the Vati-

England to Have Coalition Cabinet; Balfour Slated for Churchill's Post; Fisher, Sea Lord, Resigns, Is Report



Winston Churchill,
First Lord of the Admiralty.

Asquith Continues as Pre-
mier; Bonar Law May Be-
come Chancellor.

WAR SUPPLIES PLACE FOR MR. LLOYD GEORGE

Unofficial Announcement
Follows Breach Over Dar-
danelles Operations.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 18.—Reports of dis-sensions in the Admiralty between the First Lord Winston Churchill, and Lord Fisher, which threatened a crisis in the Asquith Cabinet and a coalition Ministry were crystallized to-day by a full page article in the *Poll Moll Gazette* announcing a radical change.

The article bears all signs of a semi-official announcement and is over the signature of J. L. Garvin, editor of the *Poll Moll Gazette*, who is regarded as an authority on political matters and considered as very close to high official sources. Mr. Garvin declares a new Cabinet is now forming and that Lord Fisher has resigned his office.

"The crisis in the Admiralty has involved the whole Ministry and the opposition," he says. "Lord Fisher has resigned and not only made it impossible for Winston Churchill to retain his present post as First Lord of the Admiralty but has brought down the Government itself."

To Form Coalition Cabinet.

The writer expresses the belief that the chief opposition leaders have already agreed to enter a coalition government. He says the nominal question on which the split came was the Dardanelles, but the really fundamental cause was the incompatibility of the personalities of Mr. Churchill and Lord Fisher. Lord Fisher, who had not attended Admiralty meetings for two days, finally resigned and went to Scotland.

Mr. Garvin suggests that Mr. Asquith is the only possible Premier and then proceeds to announce the rearrangement of the entire Cabinet. Arthur J. Balfour, former Premier and ex-leader of the Derby, and Walter Long if his health

RAIDERS SEIZE DRUGS

VALUED AT \$50,000

Arrest "Yogi" Ellis for Con-
nection With Traffic in
Harlem School.

Investigation of the sale of cocaine and morphine to school children in Harlem as well as to peddlers of the drugs in the downtown sections of the city led last night to the seizure of \$50,000 worth of narcotics in a five room apartment on the ground floor of the Winthrop Court, 111 West 104th street. James Kling, alias Charles Radwin, 41 years old, who said he was a pharmacist, was arrested at the same time by Detectives Frann and Riley on a charge of having the narcotics in his possession.

At Police Headquarters the finger print experts identified Kling, despite his Van Dyck beard, as Samuel Ellis, alias Christopher Balwan, alias Yogi Ellis and Dr. Ellis, who has several convictions in his record. Samuel Ellis was sentenced to three months and \$500 fine in 1910 for unlawful practice of medicine and under another alias he was sent to Sing Sing for a term of two years and six months to four years and ten months for swindling. The police say he has been out of jail about eight months.

The detectives traced the liberal sale of drugs in the neighborhood to the Winthrop Court apartment and waited for Ellis to return last night. When he did they followed him inside, knocked



Lord Fisher,
First Sea Lord of the Admiralty.

FORMATION OF PRESENT CABINET;
PROBABLE IMPORTANT CHANGES

Cabinet. Prime Minister. Asquith. President of Council. Asquith. Lord Privy Seal. Asquith. Home Secretary. Asquith. Foreign Affairs. Asquith. Colonial Secretary. Asquith. Secretary of War. Asquith. Sec. of War Supplies. Asquith. Secretary for India. Asquith. Chancellor of Exchequer. Asquith. Attorney-General. Asquith.

Present Cabinet. Herbert Asquith. Viscount Haldane. Earl Beauchamp. Marquess of Crewe. Winston Churchill. Reginald McKenna. Sir Edward Grey. Lewis Harcourt. Earl Kitchener.

Coalition Cabinet. Herbert Asquith (Liberal). Lord Reading (Liberal). Marquess of Crewe (Liberal). A. J. Balfour (Unionist). Reginald McKenna (Liberal). Sir Edward Grey (Liberal). Austen Chamberlain (Unionist). David Lloyd George (Liberal). Winston Churchill (Liberal). A. Bonar Law (Unionist). F. E. Smith (Unionist).

Bonar Law for Chancellor.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, is mentioned as Chancellor of the Exchequer, succeeding Lloyd George, and Austen Chamberlain is talked of for Secretary of State for the Colonies. Lord Reading, better known as Sir Rufus Isaacs, Lord Chief Justice of England, is slated, according to the announcement, for Lord High Chancellor. Sir John Simon, Attorney-General, is to become Lord Chief Justice, and Frederick E. Smith Attorney-General. The Earl of Derby also is to be included in the new Cabinet. The state of his health precludes Lord Lansdowne from accepting a portfolio, but either Lord Milner, Viscount Curzon or Lord Selborne may be included.

The *Poll Moll Gazette* says in conclusion:

"The following summary is fairly full, though not quite complete. The Ministers resigning are the Lord High Chancellor, Viscount Haldane, President of the Council, Earl Beauchamp, President of the Board of Agriculture, Lord Lucas, Lord Curzon, Lord Selborne, Lord Derby, and Walter Long if his health

Suggests Post for Fisher.

Lord Fisher is suggested by the *Times* as the best available seaman for the head of the Admiralty, and says that there are objections to having a layman at the post.

Continuing, the *Times* says that the situation should be dealt with immediately, the sole object being an assurance of the better conduct of the war. Referring specifically to Mr. Churchill and Lord Fisher, the paper says that it long ago passed beyond mere rumor that Mr. Churchill has been assuming responsibilities and over-riding his colleagues in the Admiralty before the war and the promptness with which it was mobilized. But the very qualities, says the *Times*, which made Lord Fisher so well adapted to the post of First Lord of the Admiralty are not yet accepted. It is believed he will leave the Admiralty for another office and that Lord Fisher will remain as First Lord.

May See and Think BY WIRE, SAYS BELL

Inventor of Telephone Pre-
dicts Wonderful Things—
Gets Edison Medal.

Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, in receiving the Edison medal for "meritorious achievement in electrical science" from the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, said that the day may come when we can see and think by electricity.

The presentation was made by John C. Carter, chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, who constructed the Panama-Pacific telephone line from New York to San Francisco.

In presenting the medal Mr. Carter said: "You gave to man the means of talking electrically. Yours was the first voice sent over a wire. Your name will be immortal as long as mankind benefits by your genius."

In accepting it Prof. Bell praised the modern engineers who have increased the efficiency of his invention.

"This is more to come," he said. "You have electric light, heat, the telephone, the telegraph—are you going to stop? Are you going to see by electricity? I can imagine men, with great coils of wire over their heads, transmitting thoughts by induction."

The meeting, which was an annual one, was held in the Engineering Society Building. The following officers were elected: President, J. J. Carter; vice-presidents, William McCallan of New York, C. A. Adams of Boston, L. F. Stevens of Philadelphia, and J. E. Skinner of Pittsburgh; John Taylor of Schenectady, E. B. Jewett and Harold Pender of New York.

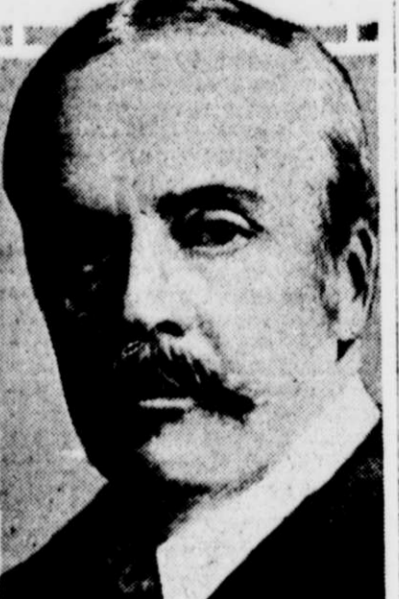
SNOW COVERS THE NORTHWEST.

Falls in Mississippi Valley Also—
Heavy Frosts Predicted.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The heaviest snowfall in May in many years is reported to-night from Northwestern States. The Dakotas, Minnesota, northern Wisconsin and Michigan are covered with light snow and the fall was noted at points in the central Mississippi Valley.

While reports of heavy damage from frost come from northern points, the fruit belt of Michigan and Wisconsin growers burned charcoal gas stoves to-night.

Heavy frosts are predicted for to-night in the upper Ohio and Mississippi valleys.



A. J. Balfour,
Former Conservative Premier.

Washington Hears Under-
sea Campaign Is Over
Temporarily.

SUSPENSION TO LAST TILL U. S. GETS REPLY

Theory Is That Imperial
Government Fears to
Anger America.

NEUTRAL SENTIMENT MIGHT PROVE PERIL

Present Action Believed to
Indicate Friendly An-
swer to Wilson.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The surpris-
ing statement that the German sub-
marine campaign has been suspended
for a week and will remain suspended
until Germany has replied to Presi-
dent Wilson's note was made in a
responsible quarter here to-day.

This important information was
cited as the reason why in German
quarters here no confidence was placed
in the reports that an effort had been
made to torpedo the Anchor liner
Transylvania.

The statement in regard to the tem-
porary calling off of the German sub-
marine operations is taken seriously
here, not only because of the source
from which it comes, but also because
it seems to be supported by the facts
in the situation.

Since the world was startled and
shocked by the sinking of the Lusitania
there has clearly been a period
of inactivity on the part of the Ger-
man submarines. Only two vessels
have been reported sunk since the
Lusitania was sent to the bottom, and
they were apparently torpedoed on
the day following the great disaster
and before the German Admiralty
would have been able to have taken
steps toward halting the operations.

Won't Irritate U. S. Further.

If this statement of Germany's
action is correct it is already a sub-
stantial concession to President Wil-
son's demands and at least indicates
a conciliatory attitude on the part
of Germany. The view accepted here,
however, of the suspension of sub-
marine operations is that Germany has
realized the possibility of greatly
irritating the present dangerous situa-
tion through further destruction of
American life, and has decided that it
is the part of wisdom to hold off with
its submarine operations at least
until it knows exactly where it
stands with the United States and how
serious the present controversy with
this Government is going to be.

Both the German and the Austrian
Ambassadors in Washington have been
represented as urging upon their Govern-
ments the suspension of submarine at-
tacks on passenger ships while the
diplomatic discussions are in progress.
It is understood that they have cau-
tioned care lest another incident like the
Lusitania might lead to an immediate
break in the relations of the United
States with Germany.

In fact the efforts of the German
Embassy here are clearly put forth
toward guiding the Government at Berlin
into drafting a conciliatory reply to the
American note. Many of the discus-
sions for a "compromise" or " bargain"
in settlement of the issue may properly
be regarded as representing the view
of the German Embassy. It is in the
German situation here, but is exercising
such influence as he is able in favor of
a conciliatory reply to the United States.

Germany Won't Yield All.

Notwithstanding these favorable in-
dications, officials here are not at all
optimistic that Germany will concede all
of President Wilson's demands. No in-
formation has come to them direct from
Ambassador Gerard, but unofficial ad-
vices from Berlin are not as favor-
able as a character for the German press
and its instructions to the press not to dis-
cuss the communication, are interpreted by
many in Washington as a favorable
sign. According to this view the Ger-
man Government muzzled the press in order
that it might be free to decide upon a
course without any pressure from public
opinion.

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sign. According to this view the Ger-
man Government muzzled the press in order
that it might be free to decide upon a
course without any pressure from public
opinion.